

# HAI

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;  
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;  
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,  
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Crafs.*

2. A witch; an enchantress.  
Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*; you baggage, you  
poulcat, you runnion. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. An old ugly woman.  
Such affectations may become the young;  
But thou, old *bag*, of threescore years and three,  
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden's Juven.*

TO HAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass  
with vain terror.  
That makes them in the dark see visions,  
And *bag* themselves with apparitions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the  
fancy of omens, tales, and visions! *L'Estrange.*

HAGGARD. *adj.* [*bagard*, French.]  
1. Wild; untamed; irclaimable.  
To let them down before that his flights end,  
As *bagard* hawk, presuming to contend  
With hardy fowl above his able might,  
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,  
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Queen.*

2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. To this sense I have put the fol-  
lowing passage; for the author ought to have written.  
A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly fort of dog, with  
good flesh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Estr.*

3. [*Haze*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.  
She's too disdainful;  
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,  
As *bagard* as the rock. *Shakespeare.*  
Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,  
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he cast. *Dryden's En.*  
Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,  
Now flushing red, the down-cast *bagard* eyes,  
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd! *Smith's Phæd. and Hipp.*

HAGGARD. *n. f.*  
1. Any thing wild or irclaimable.  
I will be married to a wealthy widow,  
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me  
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard*. *Shakespeare.*

2. A species of hawk.  
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,  
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*  
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aires, the  
brancher, the ranieth hawk, and the *haggard*. *Hilton's Angler.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has us'd it for want of understanding it.  
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,  
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lays,  
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HAGGARDLY. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformed; ugly.  
For her the rich Arabia sweats her gum;  
And precious oils from distant Indies come,  
How *haggardly* foe'er the looks at home. *Dryd. Juven.*

HAGGESS. *n. f.* [from *bag* or *back*.] A mass of meat, gene-  
rally pork chopped, and inclosed in a membrane. In Scotland  
it is commonly made in a sheep's maw of the entrails of  
the same animal, cut small, with fuet and spices.

HAGGISH. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; de-  
formed; horrid.  
He lasted long;  
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,  
And wore us out of act. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *backle* or *back*.] To cut;  
to chop; to mangle.  
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er  
Comes to him where in gore he lay inteept'd. *Shakef. H. V.*

TO HAGGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in  
coming to the price.

HAGGLER. *n. f.* [from *haggle*.]  
1. One that cuts.  
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HAGIOGRAPHER. *n. f.* [*ἱερός* and *γράφω*.] A holy writer.  
The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament  
into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAI. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort.  
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,  
She stamps, and then cries *hai!* at ev'ry thrust. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *n. f.* [*hazel*, Saxon.]  
1. Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*  
As thick as *hail*  
Came post on post. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail.  
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it  
shall *hail*, coming down on the forest. *If, xxxii. 19.*

HAIL. *interj.* [heal, health, Saxon: *hail*, therefore, is the same  
as *salute* of the Latins, or *ὑγιαίνω* of the Greeks, health be  
to you.] A term of salutation now us'd only in poetry; health  
be to you.  
*Hail, hail, brave friend!*

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Say to the king the knowledge of the broil  
As thou did'st leave it. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Her sick head is bound about with clouds:  
It does not look as it would have a *hail*  
Or health with'd in it, as on other morns. *Den. Johnson.*

The angel *hail*  
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd  
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

Farewel, happy fields,  
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*  
Infernal world! and thou profoundest hell  
Receive thy new possessor! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;  
Once first of men below, now first of birds above. *Dryd.*  
*Hail* to the sun! from whose returning light  
The cheerful soldier's arms new lustre take,  
To deck the pomp of battle. *Ross's Tamarlane.*

TO HAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to.  
A galley well appointed, with a long boat, drawing near  
unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a  
troop of horsemen. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
I thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,  
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

HAILED. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Struck with hail.  
HAILED. *n. f.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like  
hail.  
The master of the artillery did visit them sharply with mur-  
dering *hailshot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the  
hill. *Hayward.*

HAILSTONE. *n. f.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball  
of hail.  
You are no furer, no,  
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,  
Or *hailstone* in the sun. *Shakespeare.*  
Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,  
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain. *Dryden.*

HAIR. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Consisting of hair.  
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,  
Which the cold North congeals to *hairy* flowers. *Pope.*

HAIR. *n. f.* [*hær*, Saxon.]  
1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be  
found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the  
feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs  
with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bul-  
bous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws  
their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each  
hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegu-  
ment or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the  
root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and  
not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants  
grow. *Quinn.*

2. A single hair.  
My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakespeare. Tit. And.*  
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of  
a different internal constitution between a changeling and a  
drill? *Locke.*

Naughty lady,  
These *hairs* which thou do'st ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Much is breeding;  
Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,  
And not a serpent's poison. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Any thing proverbially small.  
If thou tak'st more  
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn  
But in the estimation of a *hair*,  
Thou die'st. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better  
than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Course; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.  
Mr. doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bo-  
dies: if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your pro-  
fession. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HAIRBRAINED. *adj.* [This should rather be written *bare-*  
*brained*, unconstant, unsettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irre-  
gular; unsteady.  
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,  
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shakef. H. VI.*

HAIRBREADTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small dis-  
tance; the diameter of a hair.  
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at  
an *hairbreadth*, and not miss. *Jonas. xx. 16.*

I spoke of most disastrous chances,  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

HAIRBEL. *n. f.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRCLOTH. *n. f.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very  
rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.  
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together,  
like a piece of *haircloth*. *Græw's Misjæum.*

HAIRPLACE.

# HAL

HAIRLACE. *n. f.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which wo-  
men tie up their hair.  
Worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or  
fillet, thence called *tenia*. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

If Molly happens to be careless,  
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,  
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

HAIRLESS. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.  
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps  
Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

HAIRINESS. *n. f.* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered  
with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. *adj.* [from *hair*.]  
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.  
She his *hairy* temples then had rounded  
With coronet of flowers. *Shakef. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspi-  
rable. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Consisting of hair.  
Storms have shed  
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HAKE. *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
The coast is plentifully stored with mackerel and *hake*.  
*Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAKE. *n. f.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*  
HAL is derived like *al* from the Saxon *healle*, i. e. a hall, a pa-  
lace. In Gothic *alh* signifies a temple, or any other famous  
building. *Gibson's Comden.*

HALBERD. *n. f.* [*halberde*, French; *halberde*, Dutch, from  
*barde*, an ax, and *hal*, a court, halberds being the common  
weapons of guards.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole.  
Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast,  
Or I'll strike thee to my foot. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Our *halberds* did shut up his passage. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
Four knives in garbs fuccine, a rusty band,  
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,  
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *n. f.* [*halberdier*, French, from *halberd*.] One  
who is armed with a halberd.  
The dutches appointed him a guard of thirty persons, *hal-*  
*berdiers*, in a lively of murrey and blue, to attend his person.  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*

The king had only his *halberdiers*, and fewer of them than  
us'd to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HALCYON. *n. f.* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird, of which it is said  
that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm  
during her incubation.  
Such smiling rogues, as these, sooth ev'ry passion,  
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks  
With ev'ry gale and vary of their matters. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,  
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter sea. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

HALCYON. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still;  
peaceful.  
When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,  
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*  
No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from  
so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of  
the fun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley's Sermons.*

HALE. *adj.* [This should rather be written *hail*, from *hæl*,  
health.] Healthy; found; hearty; well complexioned.  
My feely sheep like well below,  
For they been *hale* enough I trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
Some of these wife partizans concluded the government  
had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if  
not executed, as representatives of the pretended captives.  
*Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 7.*

His stomach too begins to fail;  
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,  
But now he's quite another thing:  
I wish he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

TO HALE. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dutch; *haler*, French.] To drag by  
force; to pull violently.  
Fly to your house;  
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,  
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

My third comfort,  
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast  
*Hale* out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest  
he *hale* thee to the judge. *Lu. xii. 58.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,  
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*  
Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,  
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd  
Are brought. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
This sinistrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery,  
which then subside, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*  
Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself

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indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had  
no mind? *Locke.*  
In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded  
sometimes to pull and *bale* one another about, yet no blood  
was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER. *n. f.* [from *bale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. *n. f.* plural. [peal; Saxon, and all the Teutonic dia-  
lects. The *l* is often not founded.]  
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *1 Sa. xiv. 14.*  
An *half* acre of land.  
Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to  
hell, if they would venture their industry the right way. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble  
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,  
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*  
Or what but riches is there known  
Which man can solely call his own;  
In which no creature goes his *half*,  
Unless it be to quint and laugh? *Hudibras, p. ii.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;  
For none but hands divine could work so well. *Dryden.*  
Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*,  
And the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves. *Locke.*  
The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and  
*half* out of the plebeian. *Addison on Italy.*  
*Half* the misery of life might be extinguished, would men  
alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion. *Addison.*

Her beauty, in thy softer *half*  
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*  
Natural was it for a prince, who had propos'd to himself  
the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of  
his dominions. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is  
divided.  
Had the land selected of the best,  
*Half* had come hence, and let the world provide the  
rest. *Dryden.*

3. It is much us'd in composition to signify a thing imperfect,  
as the following examples will show.

HALF. *adv.* In part; equally.  
I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,  
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD. *n. f.* One not born of the same father and  
mother.  
Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the  
dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whe-  
ther a filter by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's  
daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.  
The let alone lies not in your good will,  
—Nor in thine, lord. *Shakef. King Lear.*

HALF-CAP. *n. f.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.  
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,  
With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,  
They froze me into silence. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*

HALF-FEEDAL. *n. f.* [*half* and *feal*, Saxon.] Part. *Spenser.*

HALF-FACED. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the  
face; small faced.  
Proud incroaching tyranny  
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours  
Advance, a *half-faced* fun striving to shine. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man:  
he presents no mark to the enemy: the foeman may with as  
great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shak. Henry IV.*

HALF-HATCHED. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.  
Here, thick as *hailstones* pour,  
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled show'r,  
Among the rabble rain. *Gay's Trivia.*

HALF-HEARD. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.  
Not added years on years my task could close;  
Back to thy native islands might'st thou fail,  
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HALF-MOON. *n. f.*  
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.  
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY. *n. f.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.] A copper  
coin, of which two make a penny.  
There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves fold for a  
peny. *Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*  
Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and fold  
it for three *half-pence*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
I thank you; and sure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear  
of a *half-penny*. *Shakespeare.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat  
To fave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden's Persf.*  
Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one  
single *half-penny*. *Swift.*

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